



Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

Just Published,

BY **COTTON AND STEWART,**
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.
By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Just Published,

For sale at the **Subscribers Book Store,**
THE LAWYER;

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of **PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.**

Dr. Ree's Cyclopaedia,

No. 15, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,

100 half boxes Roufett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,

Rappee do. Course and Fine,

20 boxes fresh **MUSTARD,**

20 Philadelphia **CHOCOLATE,** 1s and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.
December 21.

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street
Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-ged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Seal Leather, Mens' Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and Wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar, 200 tons Plaster Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 2.

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr. Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.

Executor of John Watts.

Jan. 2.

Fresh Clover-Seed.

N. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, has received a supply of excellent red Clover Seed, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash—Also, a few bushels of Fresh Burnet and Hemp Seed—and on hand, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Burden Grass, Peruvian Grass and Lucern.

ALSO,

A general assortment of the best kinds of Garden Seeds, mostly of his own saving, from the last year; Medicinal Seeds; Bird Seeds, and a quantity of large Lombardy Poplars; Flowering Trees and Shrubs; best London made Pruning Knives, Garden Shears, Hoes, Rakes, and Books on Gardening; Flower-Pots of all sizes; an elegant assortment of Chimney Ornaments, Queens Ware, China and Glass, Stone and Pottery Wares—with a general assortment of Groceries.

A B. A genteel person may be accommodated with a Private Room and Family Board, on moderate terms.

February 7. edlw 3ta1lw & lawistM

Black River Lottery.

NO. 2

Authorized by an Act of the LEGISLATURE of the State of New York, for the purpose of OPENING CERTAIN ROADS.

MANAGERS—

THOMAS STORM, JOHN H. SICKELS, WM. HENDRSON, MATTHIAS B. TALMADGE, and JACOBUS VAN SCHOONHOVEN.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000	is	\$30,000
1	20,000	20,000
2	10,000	20,000
2	5,000	10,000
2	2,000	4,000
5	1,000	5,000
11	500	5,500
40	200	8,000
100	100	10,000
150	50	7,500
400	20	8,000
10,300	10	103,000

11,014 Prizes.
21,986 Blanks.

35,000 Tickets—Less than two blanks to a prize.—Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing of the above prizes.

First drawn number 1st days drawing is entitled to \$1,000

do.	10th	do.	1,000
do.	15th	do.	2,000
do.	20th	do.	1,000
do.	25th	do.	5,000
do.	30th	do.	1,000
do.	35th	do.	10,000
do.	45th	do.	20,000

The managers will commence drawing in the city of N. York, on the second Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day until finished.—Tickets for sale at the subscribers Bookstore King-street, Alexandria.—Prize tickets in the present and late Baltimore Lotteries taken in exchange for Tickets in this, and all tickets sold as above examined free of expense.

Present price of Tickets \$ 8 50.

R. GRAY.

Feb. 6.

WASHINGTON TAVERN,
LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the *Washington Tavern, Leesburg*, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and engaged a careful, attentive and honest hostler, he flatters himself that, by his unremitting attention, together with the diligence, care, and activity of his servants, he will be able to render his customers the most perfect satisfaction in his line.

A. B. The house is in much better condition than formerly, for the accommodation of travellers.

James Dawson.

Leesburg, Virginia Jan. 1—3.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the firm of *Craig & Washington* or to *Jamas Craig* for Medical services, are once more requested to call on Mr. J. D. SIMMS and settle their respective accounts either by note or payment on or before the 4th day of March next. It is hoped that this request will be complied with, as suits will be commenced against all delinquents.

James Craig.

February 19.

NOTICE.

AN advertisement appeared in the *Alexandria* paper on or about the month of March, 1807, signed by John Thomas Ricketts, William Newton, and John Mills, jun. mentioning that the copartnership of Ricketts, Newton & Co. was dissolved, and desiring all persons indebted to said copartnership to make payment, and those who had claims to make application to William Newton, as he was authorised to settle the affairs of said firm, or words to that effect—

Now be it known, that for good and weighty reasons I do hereby withdraw the authorisation from *William Newton*, to collect the debts and settle the affairs of the firm of *Ricketts, Newton and Co.* and I prohibit any person or persons indebted to the copartnership of *Ricketts, Newton and Co.* from making payment to *William Newton* or to *John Thomas Ricketts*, jointly or severally; and that any person or persons who shall make any payment or settlement with *William Newton* or *John Thomas Ricketts*, with both or either of them, jointly or severally, will act at their own risk and peril.

John Mills, jun.

February 20.

BRICK & STONE LAYERS.

B. Hill & J. Ball

INFORM the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity that they have commenced the above business, and from their practical knowledge hope to meet with a share of patronage from a generous public. They pledge themselves to execute such orders as they may be favored with in a satisfactory manner. They will furnish materials measured in the wall, or lay them by the thousand, as may suit their employers. Where they are requested to furnish materials they will be of the first quality.

February 17.

d3m

Lottery Intelligence.

The 19th days drawing of the Charitable Marine Society Lottery, took place on Monday last, when the wheel gained \$1129

Former gain 19,159

Total gain \$20 288

The next drawing takes place to-morrow afternoon, and on Monday next the first drawn blank is entitled to \$ 400, and tickets will advance to 9 dollars, if the capital prizes should still remain in the wheel after to-morrow's drawing.

A few warranted undrawn tickets at \$ 8 50, for sale by

R. GRAY.

February 15.

House and Lot for Sale.

FOR SALE,

A House and Lot on Prince-street, between Water and Fairfax-streets. It is a framed House—the LOT is 38 feet 10 inches by 114 feet to a 10 feet alley—it is in *fee-simple*.—It is a good stand for business, having been occupied as a hardware store a number of years.—Apply to

Peter Saunders.

ALSO,

Three shares Alexandria Bank Stock—Apply as above.
February 18. eo7t

SALE.

Pursuant to an arbitration will be sold on the eighth of March next, at 11 o'clock

The HOUSE and LOT of *Capt. De Butts* on Dr. *De Butts's* farm, for ready money only. The house contains four rooms, and is well cellared—the lot four square acres. Dr. *De Butts* will warrant the title. Dr. *Elisha De Butts* will superintend the sale for his brother.

February 16.

eo9t*

A Mulatto Boy for Sale.

FOR SALE,

A likely smart MULATTO BOY, four teen years of age. Price Three Hundred Dollars.

February 2.

Apply to the Printer.

JUST RECEIVED

For Sale at **R. GRAY's Book-Store, King Street;**

THE POWER OF RELIGION,

On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone

" Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,

" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

Young.

By **LINDLEY MURRAY.**

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.]

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the tenth and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's advertisement. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths."

Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.

Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.

Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Book, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopaedia.

October 30.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets, **STILLS** of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of **TIN WARE**

SHEET IRON STOVES and **STOVE**

PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of **PLUMMING WORK** either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.

The **BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS** in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. **WILLIAM FLETCHER**, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to *William Fletcher*, who will undertake to make **GRATES** handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.*

George M'Munn.

October 13.

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.
FOR THE COUNTRY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 31.

DEBATE

On raising Embargo, and authorising Letters of Marque and Reprisal.

[CONTINUED.]

The house again in committee of the whole, Mr. Macon in the chair, on Mr. Nicholas' resolution; and the question pending, being on a motion to insert in the blank, the first day of June.

MR. KEY hoped, the blank in the resolution would not be filled, with the first day of June next, because the circumstances of the country required the embargo to be earlier repealed; or such measures to be taken as would enforce its due execution. Before the first day of June arrives, (said he) on which it is proposed to remove the embargo, four months would intervene, during which time, if the same opposition to the east which existed now should still prevail, the country would be in a very extraordinary situation. If we continue the law, I shall be among those who would rigidly enforce it, for I have no idea of being dictated to by any section of the union; but, as I believe, from the accounts which are received, that we cannot enforce it without a measure much worse in its effects, than the consequences which might be supposed to result from taking it off earlier, I should therefore be in favor of the earliest day possible. We ought not to resort to an exertion of the authority of this nation for four months, nor to continue the measure so long as to excite that sentiment which will certainly follow the enforcement of the measure, except some great advantage be expected from it if continued for that time.—There was another reason, why, he said, an earlier day should be fixed. If the house should not think proper to take off the embargo during this session, a new representation would have met here nine days previous to the day mentioned. The present congress ought to leave the next congress free to act, with more information than this congress could possess, because they could have it in their power to avail themselves of the intermediate information. As to that part of the proposition which related to the repeal of the embargo, therefore the day proposed was too distant. As to the remainder of the proposition, which he presumed was to be taken in continuity with the former, it was still worse. It was giving notice to the belligerents of a disposition within a particular period, to do what it is not in our power to perform; because, the functions of this house ceasing before that period, the right of determining the course to be pursued depended on the decision of the new representation. It was impossible, he said, to anticipate the line of conduct which would then be pursued. If the embargo be not removed before the end of the present session, he hoped at least, that the blank would be filled with the day anterior to the next meeting of congress. He called upon gentlemen to know whether they would keep it on without enforcing it; and he asked, whether an enforcement of it for four months was worth the advantages which gentlemen supposed its continuance would afford? He hoped that the blank would not be filled as proposed.

MR. DURELL hoped that the blank would not be filled with the first day of June. If the measure of embargo was to be changed for another, he said he saw no reason why the change should be procrastinated. He hoped it would take place at so early a period as would give an equal chance to all the ports in the country. We have heard much (said he) on this floor in relation to the opposition in a certain section of the union to the embargo laws. I think many observations have been made on the floor in relation to the supposed opposition to the embargo laws, which cannot be justified by facts. I have been utterly astonished at a declaration in a newspaper (the Monitor) of this morning, viz. "The majority of the members of the Eastern delegation in congress have openly asserted, that no laws passed by the general government will be deemed obligatory by their constituents, if they should interfere with their local pur-

suits and advantages. They publicly consider the embargo law as a dead letter," &c. Now, sir, I wholly and utterly disavow such an opinion; and I think a printer in the district of Columbia should not be permitted to make such statements when unwarranted by facts. The majority of the New England delegation have not stated on this floor that no laws passed by the general government will be obligatory if conflicting with their local advantages. It is a scandalous libel on that majority. By letters I learn that the late supplementary embargo law is not generally approved; that some few have gone so far as to pronounce it unconstitutional. But that the majority of the people possess the sentiment ascribed to them in this paper is wholly false and untrue. Declarations of this sort have a pernicious effect on the community. As respects the state which I in part represent, (New Hampshire) there is no opposition to the embargo laws. Not a petition has been presented to either branch of the national legislature for the repeal of those laws, or expressing any sentiment in relation to them, although they suffer as much as their neighbors in Massachusetts. The people (the republicans at least) are, if I know any thing of their sentiments, perfectly satisfied with the law; they have gone with the government from first to last. Is it justifiable then, sir, that a printer in the district of Columbia should say that the people of New England will oppose your laws? It is unjustifiable and abominable.

[Debate to be continued.]

MINUTES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 16.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Masters in the chair, on the bill for imposing additional duties on all the goods, wares and merchandise imported into the U. S.

The bill was amended so as to take effect "from and after the passage thereof."

The proposition offered by Mr. D. R. Williams when the bill was before under consideration was withdrawn.

Mr. Cook renewed the proposition, viz. to confine the duties to be increased, to goods imported from G. Britain and France and the colonies of either; and spoke an hour and a half in support of his motion and in opposition to the non-intercourse system.—He was in favor of discriminating duties because he was opposed to the non-intercourse, which he considered the best means of depressing our navigating interest and advancing that of Britain; because the produce of the U. S. would be carried to some place of depot in the vicinity, and thence be carried to Europe in British bottoms, whilst a large proportion of American shipping would be inactive. He thought that under the arming system we could trade with at least as much honor and with much more profit, than under the non-intercourse system. He contended that the non-intercourse system was precisely calculated to destroy that moral principle which had heretofore so strictly enforced our revenue laws; that the system of restriction was partial, operating so equally on the people of the south, that no individuals particularly suffered from it, whilst in the north and east individuals were ruined by it, and thus a general distress produced; that it would be the most discouraging act to the mercantile interest ever passed by the government, for it would throw the trade in all the produce kept in the country by the embargo, into foreign hands at the expense of the American merchant; that the system could not be enforced with so extensive a frontier and sea coast as we possess; that it was a measure calculated to produce irritation on foreign nations without having the least coercive effect; that it was political suicide, without the consolation of company in it. Mr. Cook was, with his constituents, in favor of further negotiation, and a firm assertion of our rights; which, if refused to be acknowledged, he would maintain. It was high time to abandon visionary schemes and impracticable projects, and to pass good plain common sense laws. He believed that this discrimination of duties and arming our merchant vessels would be such a law. He spoke more than an hour & an half.

Mr. Cook's motion was negatived by a very large majority.

The committee then rose and reported the bill.

The amendments made in committee of the whole were severally agreed to by the house; and on the question that the bill be engrossed for a third reading, Mr. Livermore called for the yeas and nays. There were for it 85, against it 27.

It was subsequently read a third time, and opposed by Messrs. Dana, Macon, Van Horne, Lyon, Cook, Milnor and Sloan,

and supported by Messrs. W. Alston and J. G. Jackson. It was passed by yeas & nays, 67 to 26.

NON-INTERCOURSE.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for interdicting commercial intercourse.

Mr. Milnor's motion for striking out the first section being under consideration—

Mr. Nicholas spoke against the motion for about half an hour. He replied to many objections which had been made to the bill. He observed however that this state of things could not continue long; and that he had no hesitation to say that this nation must soon determine either to maintain and enforce its rights or to abandon commerce altogether. He could not consent to carry on commerce as it was now shackled by the belligerents, nor abandon it altogether. He hoped that there yet was a manly and honorable spirit in the nation which would resist the invasions of our rights; and this bill would prevent our citizens from staining the character of the nation by carrying on a commerce which could only be carried on with disgrace, until another effort should have been made for peace.

The question was taken on striking out the first section of the bill and negatived—ayes 24.

The house proceeded in the consideration of the bill.

The period after which the entrance of vessels should be prohibited into our waters being under consideration—

Mr. Nicholas named the 20th of May.—As the vessels coming in after the time fixed on were to be subject to condemnation, he thought it would be to the honor of the nation to give reasonable notice of the regulation.

Mr. Lyon named the first of June, as being after the next meeting of congress.

Mr. Fisk hoped neither day would be agreed to. He was not for giving to England any longer notice of our regulations than she gave of the orders in council, viz. from the 11th of November to the 12th of January. He therefore named the 20th day of April.

The question on the 1st day of June was negatived 59 to 41.

The 20th of May was agreed to, 80 to 24.

The fourth section having been read (prohibiting the importation of French or British goods)—

Mr. D. R. Williams moved to strike it out and insert in lieu of it a provision for imposing a discriminating duty of 50 per cent. on all former duties, on goods, &c. imported from Great Britain or France or the colonies of either. Mr. W. made a number of remarks in support of his motion. His motion was predicated on a total repeal of the embargo. He said, to his extreme mortification (for he had not expected it) he had just learnt that the governor of the state of Connecticut had refused to execute the injunctions of the President made in pursuance of a law of the United States. If the embargo could not be executed, he contended that the non-intercourse could not.

Mr. Dana enquired of the gentleman from South Carolina what particular instance the governor of Connecticut had refused to execute the directions of the President?

Mr. D. R. Williams replied, that he had heard that the Governor had refused to comply with the letter from the Secretary at War, written in conformity with the order of the President of the United States, requesting the governors of the states to appoint an officer to superintend the militia, who was to be called upon to assist in the execution of the embargo laws. The Governor, he understood, had refused to execute it.

Mr. Dana said he enquired because he wished to know whether the Governor had refused to do any act which the laws or constitution of the United States gave the President power to require of him. If in a case where neither the law or constitution authorised it, the President of the United States had applied to the governor as a gentleman of rank or authority in the country, requesting him to do any act, it was certainly at his option to do it or not, as he chose.

The committee rose on motion of Mr. Taylor, and obtained leave to sit again. Adjourned after five o'clock.

From the Washington Federalist.

Copy of a letter from commodore Truxtun to a gentleman in this town, dated Philadelphia, Feb. 6, 1809.

DEAR SIR,

YOU have no doubt seen the result of our town meeting on Tuesday last, and may expect from me some account of our proceedings. I shall therefore give you, in a hasty manner, such details as will enable

you to form a just opinion of its nature and objects.

The citizens who approved the embargo and its supplements, met in the town house, on the 23d ult. They there expressed their own sentiments, passed their own resolutions, and managed their own affairs in their own way. No admission interfered, or attempted to interrupt them. The invitation, it is true, was general, as the objects of their meeting were generalists, generally, from a place where their presence as spectators might have been disagreeable, and as actors, intrusive. By this fair expression of their sentiments the friends of the embargo—their opinions were desirous of conveying their notions to the government, and in order to avoid any unpleasant collision, the invitation was not general, but as you will see by the public notice intended to convene only who disapproved of the embargo, particularly the enforcing act. And surely it was reasonable to suppose that a peaceful meeting for a purpose so constitutional, proper, so usual, would not have been interrupted or interfered in. But you have seen by the public prints how this intention was attempted. We, however, accomplished completely the objects of the meeting, and I need scarcely add, that my anxiety was, not to be foiled in our objects, but to accomplish them with perfect peace and good order; and the dispositions of those who took the lead with me, I know to be the same with my own. But, sir, I am too, that it would have required great prudence to restrain the citizens, and secure particularly, over whom we had no authority but persuasion, on an occasion where they were not under the control of the law of service, if any injury had been done to myself or any of the gentlemen on the steps with me. Of this, however, I saw no appearance, except an attempt to push forward and take the stage. But upon the whole the result was attended with as little mischief as could be expected, after the threats against us either directly or indirectly the preceding day.

With regard to the original policy of the embargo I differed in opinion with some of my dearest political friends. I thought it then a wise measure. Before even it was issued I judged it would be a judicious measure. I said so from the moment of the information, and upon the Chesapeake by adm. Berkeley's order and when mortified at the result of that outrage (committed on the 22d of June, 1807) beyond my powers of expression, in my letters, and to my friends, I uniformly declared those sentiments without disguise, whenever the subject was introduced in my presence. But I thought the embargo wise, because I thought it preparatory to war, and because I think it the policy of this nation before she commences European hostilities to withdraw her resources beyond the reach of European rapine. I expected war from the infamous decrees of Bonaparte—War from the British orders in council, connected with the attack on the Chesapeake, which alone, in my opinion, amounted to a full declaration of war. I knew we were unprepared for war, and that time was necessary to prepare for it—I knew that nearly forty millions of our property was beyond the Cape of Good Hope on its way home—that an immense mass of property and thousands of our seamen (the life-blood and sinews of war) were afloat. I approved any policy which would restore such means to the country, and keep it within our own command, until we could defend it on the ocean. But, sir, when instead of a preliminary to war, it became a substitute for it; when instead of a defensive it was pretended to be made an offensive weapon—I thought it at once humiliating to abandon the very subject of dispute, the freedom of navigation—ineffectual, because it can injure none but ourselves. When, therefore, all or most of our property had returned safe, when the British government had disavowed the act of their admiral and punished him by a recall from his station: when I thought we should never recover what Bonaparte had seized from us; when I saw that a profitable trade might be carried to Spain and Portugal and their colonies; that the brave and oppressed Spaniards, struggling for freedom against the worst of tyrants, wanted supplies, which we could have given, to their service and to our own advantage—and that at home no preparations had been made of any moment for war, except gun-boats (which for our rivers and other inland water defence, I approved) when I saw all this, and more that is needless to mention here, I confess I saw no reason to continue a policy which injured only ourselves.

Still, however, I was willing to submit to any law of the general government, rather than impair the union or diminish reverence for the laws. But, sir, this was

law, called the enforcing act, provisions as I never expected any have been incorporated in this country under any a part I have done—a part I have done—American citizen—that is, every hazard to maintain our times, and to remonstrate against such arbitrary measures, do hope that the repeal of acts will restore harmony to vigor to commerce, energy to the heart most devotedly and sincerely, my friend, in "these which we have taken."

I am,
Respectfully yours,
THOMAS T.

Alexandria Daily

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY

The Monk, from Cadiz, Boston. Letters are received 5th of December, but they co

For the Alexandria Daily

MR. PRINTER,

I AM old and garrulous expect to interest many, yet ter employment sit down to observations made during the at Washington.

As this is an all-important mined on endeavoring to re ters. that I might be an eye of the proceedings of our g curiosity has been gratified, as to the fate of our nation b

After surveying whatever in Congress Hall, the first recollect to have arrested m

MR. SPEAKER. His impe of order are, I think, as con talents and acquaintance

ary proceedings. Though graceful, he is apparently as if he were smoking a p

fireside in New England. remarking these things to my right, who observed, I malignantly, "that his elec

served a double purpose, to keers and expose the talent sets to derision?" Whe fact, deeper politicians than

must decide—at any rate, excited a train of thought, gladly have excused, and rendered more pleasant by

ceived to the question, Dine?" "You mean Mr

sachusetts," said the man "oh you may easily disc

stupid looks. He blindly votes for measures which

prehend; measures, which ruin the section of the uni

sents. But thank God, he the honor of my state I hope will prove your assertion

"He speaks poor man," re bor, "faith he's not capa

blush on my cheek was ar disagreeable reflection

pleasure with which I re Q***y of Massachusetts

representative of an ancien family. With pride I of

and patriotic exertions of from my native Suffolk.

opponents have acknow ground he defended, is e

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law, called the enforcing act, contains such provisions as I never expected would in my day have been incorporated into the code of this free country under any administration. It is for these reasons that I have taken the part I have done—a part I glory in as an American citizen—that is, to endeavor at every hazard to maintain our rights at all times, and to remonstrate constitutionally against such arbitrary measures. And I do hope that the repeal of such obnoxious acts will restore harmony to the citizens; vigor to commerce, energy to the government. These are the sentiments of my heart most devotedly and sincerely given to you, my friend, in "these evil times in which we have fallen."

I am,
Respectfully yours,
THOMAS TRUXTON.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

The Monk, from Cadiz, has arrived at Boston. Letters are received by her to the 5th of December, but they contain no news.

For the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MR. PRINTER,
I AM old and garrulous and cannot expect to interest many, yet for want of better employment sit down to write you a few observations made during the present month at Washington.

As this is an all-important crisis, I determined on endeavoring to reach headquarters, that I might be an eye and ear witness of the proceedings of our great men. My curiosity has been gratified, but my anxiety as to the fate of our nation has not abated.

After surveying whatever is remarkable in Congress Hall, the first object, which I recollect to have arrested my attention was Mr. SPEAKER. His impartiality and love of order are, I think, as conspicuous, as his talents and acquaintance with parliamentary proceedings. Though dignified and graceful, he is apparently as much at ease, as if he were smoking a pipe at his own fireside in New England. I could not help remarking these things to a gentleman on my right, who observed, I thought rather malignantly, "that his election to the chair served a double purpose, to blind the yankees and expose the talents of Massachusetts to derision!" Whether this is the fact, deeper politicians than I pretend to be, must decide—at any rate, the observation excited a train of thought, which I could gladly have excused, and which was not rendered more pleasant by the answer I received to the question, "where is Mr. D***ne?" "You mean Mr. D***ne of Massachusetts," said the man on my right, "oh you may easily discover him by his stupid looks. He blindly advocates, i. e. votes for, measures which he cannot comprehend; measures, which will inevitably ruin the section of the union, he misrepresents. But thank God, he's ousted." For the honor of my state I hope his next speech will prove your assertion a libel, said I.

"He speak poor man," rejoined my neighbor, "faith he's not capable of it." The blush on my cheek was arrested, and all my disagreeable reflection banished by the pleasure with which I recognised in Mr. Q***y of Massachusetts, the worthy representative of an ancient and illustrious family. With pride I observed the firm and patriotic exertions of this able delegate from my native Suffolk. Even his political opponents have acknowledged, that the ground he defended, is constitutional and perfectly tenable, by abandoning the field of argument and meanly resorting to scurrility, blackguardism, and personal abuse; the only weapons, which they appear to handle with dexterity. The Congressional debates are before the nation, and I think I hazard nothing in saying, that if the incoherent ravings, the extravagant and absurd vociferations (not to mention his violent and meaning gestures) of a J***** be compared with the manly eloquence, the sound and perspicuous reasoning of Mr. Q***y, the sentence must be, let jacobinism's self preside at the tribunal, "my sons you have been disgracefully routed." Indeed the majority, I mean in numbers, are in a truly distressing situation; their pride inducing them to persevere in measures, the futility and absurdity of which is daily demonstrated to the satisfaction of the rudest intellect. The sarcastic humor which Mr. D***a of Connecticut blends with unanswerable arguments; the two edged sword of satire which Mr. R***** ever makes truth wield; the irresistible and commanding eloquence of K***y, G***** &c. must harass and torment them. Convicted they must be, would to God they were convicted.

I could not avoid smiling, tho' somewhat indignant, on hearing those who in times that tried men's souls, were "muling and puking in their nurses arms," those who were aptly denominated "the younglings of yesterday," boisterously recommending the bloodshed of our citizens, and advocating an offensive war with, in fact, the whole globe. My name is not mentioned in the history of the American Revolution, yet were I inclined to indulge a vanity excusable at my time of life, I think I could possibly mention actions of mine in perilous times which need not shrink from a comparison with the brilliant and far-famed exploits of his excellency the present commander in chief of our armies and our navies. I mention that I had a share in achieving our independence merely to inform these "younglings," who talk so loudly about guns and drums, that I am not afraid of gun-powder. A veteran now tells them that they know not what they urge; and adds besides, that, though the blood and treasure of the country are ready for sacrifice, wherever patriotism demands, a baby's rattle would be full as effectual to rouse native Americans to arms, as the tinny tocsin, they so much delight in sounding. I laugh at their impotent rage; I rejoice at their timely chagrin. Perhaps the mortification of perceiving that the nation, headed by the patriotic minority, are rapidly discovering their gross and nefarious miscalculations, may, even now, deter them from persisting in measures which will realise all those evils, miseries, and discontents, which eloquence, truth, and patriotism long since prophetically described.—Independence looks dubious on, and with reason fears that she should be driven from her last, her favorite retreat.

Americans, unite and be firm; and Independence, with her offspring Peace and Prosperity will make Columbia their permanent abiding place.

SEVENTY-FIVE.

February 21, 1809.

The Governor of Connecticut has directed the legislature to convene on the 23d instant, to take into consideration the alarming state of public affairs.

In corroboration of the news of the capture of Cayenne, we learn by the passengers in the Matilda from Antigua, that Sir Sidney Smith commanded the British squadron in the reduction of that place—and that he had lately arrived there from the Brazils.

They also inform, that the information of the defeat of the French by the English near Madrid, was generally credited at Antigua, despatches with the accounts having been received there from the admiral.

New York Gazette.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 20.

The report of the whole on the non intercourse bill was taken up and agreed to; and the bill made the order of the day.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill concerning invalid pensioners.

Mr. Randolph, proposed an amendment, allowing to pensioners the sums to which said pensions would amount if calculated from the time of their receiving wounds until that when they were placed upon the list. The amendment was agreed to.

After some time the committee rose and reported the bill with amendments.

Some further amendments were made and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading tomorrow.

The house then took up the order of the day on the non-intercourse bill.

Mr. Masters proposed to amend it by adding a new section limiting the continuance of the bill to the end of the next session of congress.

Mr. Masters withdrew his amendment for the purpose of having the sense of the house taken on the motion made in committee of the whole by Mr. Milnor to strike out the words "so much of"

Mr. Randolph renewed this motion.

Mr. Bibb moved to strike out the whole section.

Mr. Randolph spoke about an hour and an half, in opposition to the embargo system. He ridiculed the idea of a partial repeal; and animadverted upon the plan adopted by the bill before the house.

Mr. Macon followed in support of the embargo.

Mr. Holland spoke about an hour on the same side.

Mr. Winn moved to postpone the consideration of this bill until Thursday.

The house then adjourned.

PRINTING in various branches neatly executed at this office.

BY THE LAST MAIL.

Boston, Feb. 14.

From Cadiz.

On Thursday last arrived at the Vineyard, the ship Monk, capt. M'Lean, in 63 days from Cadiz. In her came passengers, capt. Davis, of Boston, capt. Woodbury of Newburyport, and capt. Percival of Baltimore. Capt. Percival informs us that he left Cadiz Dec. 6, when they had not heard of a junction between the British and Spanish forces; but the situation of Cadiz is remote from the theatre of war. It was generally believed that the French were advancing into Spain on the North, and that the Patriot gen. Blake, was retiring, but no general battle was supposed to have taken place, though it was known there had been much hard fighting. There were rumours of a division of sentiment in Spain; but it was impossible for a person resident at Cadiz to credit them; such was the universal detestation of Frenchmen. The patriots were besieging Barcelona, which still held out. Provisions were plenty & cheap, flour 9 dollars, fish 2. W. India produce was very low, as there had been several arrivals from the colonies. The Monk had been detained at Algeiras, but was released on bonds. The other vessels at Algeiras were still detained. Capt. Lendal former commander of the Monk, died at Cadiz. There were two American ships at Cadiz, bound up the Straits, one belonged to N. York, (Capt. Law) — Sch. —, captain Bachelder, sailed from Cadiz 3 days before the Monk, and arrived at the Vineyard at the same time. Captain Percival came passenger from Malta to Gibraltar in the brig Julianna, captain Williams, bound to Lisbon with a load of wheat.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated Dec. 5. "Private letters, received this morning, mention the discovery of a conspiracy. In consequence of which 21 persons have been hanged at Madrid. Count de Tilly is one of those engaged in it. The business, however, was timely quashed—and perhaps may be considered a fortunate circumstance, as it will give the Junta more power, and render them more circumspect. 9000 French who had approached within 20 leagues of the capital, relying on the success of this negotiation, have been cut off. Their intention was to have seized on the Junta, and to have put the President Florida Blanca to death. Every exertion is making to fortify Madrid, all classes, ladies of the highest rank, work on the fortifications."

A letter from Valencia, dated Novr. 25, 1808, received here yesterday, says "The French are about evacuating Barcelona"—This place is second in strength to Gibraltar.

We have been favored with an interesting letter from a young American gentleman at Cadiz to his correspondent in this town. Its length, however, renders it impossible for us to insert it this day. The sentiments of the writer, shew, that not the smallest apprehensions were entertained at Cadiz at the time of its date [Dec. 5] of the ultimate success of the Spanish. The supreme junta on the 10th of Nov. published an address to the people, in which they promise them, that after the extirpation of the French, in the re-establishment of the monarchy there shall be a thorough reformation—and the people shall participate!

IMPORTANT REPORT.

By the arrival yesterday of the brig Triton, from Halifax, a report was received of the defeat of a French army in Spain. The information reached Halifax subsequent to the publication of the papers of the day—so that no printed account has been received. We have, however, been so fortunate as to obtain the following extract of a letter respecting this interesting intelligence:

Extract of a letter from Halifax, Jan 28
"I have just time to copy from a Newfoundland paper, just received, the following paragraph:

"Loyal Gazette Office,
"John's, N. F. Dec. 29.

"On Saturday last arrived here the brig Elizabeth, apt. Yay, in 23 days from Lisbon. He reports, that the evening previous to his sailing news had arrived that a general engagement had taken place between the united forces of the British and Spanish troops and the French army. The latter were defeated with the loss of 5000 killed. The former lost 1000 men—and we are sorry to diminish the number of our brave soldiers, who were distinguished in the 20th regiment of cavalry, for their entry in the action."

As there were British officers of high rank in Portugal, it might be the duty of the officer commanding the British troops in Spain to send an express thither. Our last rumors via England, mentioned that the retreating Spaniards turned upon the French, on the 24th of November, and the British troops

were extremely near. Lisbon is better situated than Cadiz for news from the northern armies in Spain.

The ship Monk, capt. M'Lean, of Salem, put into Holmes Hole on Thursday last, in 63 days from Cadiz, with a full cargo of salt, fruit and brandy. From capt. Davis we obtained the following information: The Monk had been detained at Algeiras, but was released on giving bonds. Capt. Davis was at Gibraltar the latter end of October, at which time there were no American vessels there except a schooner at quarantine, which had run on from Philadelphia with a cargo of tobacco and rice—she had been in at Cadiz, but had escaped from port in consequence of an attempt made by the American consul to take possession of her; and it was supposed our consul at Gibraltar would seize her after she was released from quarantine. The brig Julianna, Williams, of Gloucester, passed the Rock of Gibraltar about the 9th of October from Malta to Lisbon. Capt. John Landell, late commander of the ship Monk, died at Cadiz 23d Nov. Prices Current at Cadiz, Dec. 6—Superfine American Flour 9 dollars per barrel; rice 6 per uerice; Indian corn per heaped fanega (equal to two American bushels) 2 and a half D; beef 15; pork 20; codfish no sale; tobacco 20 per quintal; beeswax 50 dollars per 100 American lbs; pipe staves 130 do. per 1200; bbl. do. 45 do. do.; Caraccas cocoa 34 do. per fanega of 110 lbs. Havana sugar assorted, 8 and a half to 10 and a half per cwt; Sherry Wine 22 to 50 per cask; saffron 8 per lb.; Spanish oil, in jars of 12 and a half lbs. wt. 2 1-4; muscatel raisins and bloom, assorted, 2 and a qr. to 2 and a half—the above in hard dollars. There had been several late arrivals from the colonies, which kept West India produce low. Exchange in London 44 and a half to 43d; on America, none.

There will be a HACK, provided by Mr. CATON, for the Ladies who will attend the BALL this evening. Enquire at the bar.

February 22.

Birth Night Ball.

THE subscription paper for the BIRTH NIGHT BALL to be given the 22d instant, in honor and to the memory of the ILLUSTRIOUS WASHINGTON, is ready for subscriber at the bar of Mr. Caton's hotel.

February 13

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IN COMMON COUNCIL,

FEBRUARY 11, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the following persons be appointed Commissioners for superintending the elections to be held in the different wards of the town on Tuesday the 7th of March next, for the purpose of electing members of the Common Council for the ensuing year, viz.

For the first Ward.

Samuel Harper, John Muncester, John Hunter.

For the second Ward.

Matthew Sex Smith, Andrew Flemming, Robert Anderson.

For the third Ward.

Abraham Faw, William Newton, Andrew Scolfield.

For the fourth Ward.

John Stewart, James Lawrason, Ferdinand Marsteller.

The election for the first ward to be held at Mr. John Lomax's tavern, on Prince street—for the second ward at the council chamber—for the third ward at Mr. Hodgkin's tavern—and for the fourth ward at Mr. Edward Jacob's, corner of St. A saph and Duke streets.

Jas. M. M'Rea, c. c.

January 18

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JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,

[Price 25 Cents.]

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from taking for 19 dollars, given by me to Mr. RINKER, as I am determined not to pay it.

John Ball, jun.

Feb. 20.

1809

Military Notice.

THE Volunteer Companies, commanded by Captains Lynn, Demale, Marsteller, and M'Guire, are requested to parade at the court house square, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, each with 10 rounds of blank cartridges, to join in celebration of the day.

February 21.

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known Medicines, from Hannah Lee's Patent Medicine Store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, sen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,
And no where else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended **HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS**, prepared (only) at *Lee's Patent Medicine Store*, No. 65 Maiden Lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. **WM. DEVENNEY,**
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskillful or destructive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of two hundred thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throat and approaching Consumption.

Hahn's True and Genuine GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,
An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from Mercury or any pernicious or offensive ingredient, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,
New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common laudable remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation most expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and their warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pain, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pains as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 23, 1806.

Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels,

FOR SALE BY

John G. Ladd.

TO HIRE,

Three Negro Men,

ALL of them between the ages of 20 and 30 years. Two of them are good cooks and house servants. One of the two is a carpenter also, and the other has been accustomed to drive a carriage, and attending to horses. The last has worked upon a plantation and is well acquainted with his business.

Enquire of the Printer.

February 20.

eo3t.

TO BE LET,

A comfortable Brick Dwelling-House, on King and Henry-street, with five rooms, besides, cellar, Kitchen, and stabling on good terms.

Jona. & M. Scholfield.

February 13.

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Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *John Lawrence* to *James Russell*, deceased, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money due to *Joseph Riddle*, will be exposed to sale for cash, on the premises, on **MONDAY** the 6th of March—

A Lot of Ground, lying on the west side of Fairfax-street, and south of Franklin-street, fronting on Fairfax-street 40 feet, and running back 123 feet 5 inches.—The said Lot is subject to the annual ground rent of forty dollars—and on it are two good Frame Dwelling Houses.

James H. Hooe,

AND

T. Brashears,

Executors of *James Russell*, deceased.

February 9.

eo3s

ALEXANDRIA, January 23, 1809.

Notice is hereby given to delinquent Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, that unless payment shall be made of their respective balances due on their shares on or before the first Monday in April next, that their shares will be forfeited, pursuant to the act incorporating said company, and will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on that day, at the coffee house, in Alexandria.

By order of the board of directors.

Jonah Thompson,

Treasurer L. R. T. Co.

January 23

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ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, February Term, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the executrix of *George Washington Craik*, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for four weeks in the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*.

Test.

ALEXANDER MOORE, Reg.

THIS is to give notice That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of *George Washington Craik*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased,—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1809.

Maria D. Craik, Ex'rx.

February 10

eo4w

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at his house on Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. Also, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

February 2.

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Alexandria Library Company.

THE Members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that the annual election for President and Directors will be held at the Library on Monday, 27th instant, between the hours of three and six, P. M.

James Kennedy, sen.

LIBRARIAN.

February 6.

eo4de

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls, Clayed do. in boxes. Old in bbls. and bags. London Particular, and Market Madeira Wine, in casks and half pipes. Castile Soap do. in qr. casks, Castile Soap in boxes, A few tons of Lard.

FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wadles, & Co.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA.

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } Muscovado Sugar,
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted
BB to No. 9.

10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchoing Tea, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters—some of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Tarriff, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havana Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice,

Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starck,

Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia,

Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds,

Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Red

Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine

Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and

Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's

Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing

Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cord,

and Lining Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

PROPOSALS

OR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

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THE MANUAL

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NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

IN TWO PARTS:

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The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionary of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquet, Nugent, Chambrault, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

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Muscovado and Loaf Suga
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Rum in do.

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Port, Sherry, and Malaga
Coffee, Rice, and Cotton
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Hyson, and Hyson-skin Teas
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2 barrels Caroline Indigo
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20 Cayenne Mould, and
Tallow Candles in boxes.
Broken Soap in boxes—C
Beef, Pork, Salmon, S
in barrels.

Tanner's Oil, Spanish Hid
Soal Leather, Mens', Women
Shoes of various description
of White Rolls and German
Sheeting and Diapers, Ru
Duck, India Cotton of differ
sized, 150 pieces coarse Iri
ing and wrapping Paper, 50
sized, Cordage, Flax, Glue,
Sugar, 200 tons Plaster P
Russian Hemp, &c. &c.
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and